

El Paso's Rapid Growth
Official United States Census
Population 1910, 39,279
Population 1906, 35,904
Population 1900, 29,335

NEW ORLEANS GETS PANAMA CANAL

Congress Decides on Crescent City as Against San Francisco.

FORT WINGATE IS NOT ABANDONED

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—By a vote of nine to six New Orleans was selected today by the house committee on expositions as the site for the Panama exposition in 1915. The bill giving recognition to New Orleans was referred to the subcommittee for changes. It is expected that an appropriation item will be granted.

Fort Wingate Saved.
Although the military appropriation bill authorized the construction of new quarters for the additional troops, the house committee agreed to strike out the provision which provided for the abandonment of the fort at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and the transfer of the troops stationed there to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, when new quarters could be built.

Canal Fortification.
The opening gun in the fight for the fortification of the Panama canal was fired in the house of representatives yesterday, although the postoffice bill ostensibly was under consideration. Representative Kiefer, of Ohio, spoke for an hour in favor of the neutralization of the canal. He was answered by representative Hobson, of Alabama. Gen. Kiefer declared that the latest estimate of \$12,000,000 for the fortification of the canal would be sufficient. He asserted that it would cost at least \$100,000,000.

Mr. Hobson said that no nation having a vital interest at stake ever undertook to guard and protect it through neutralization. He added:
With the building of the Suez canal, communication between Europe and Asia was settled. The communication between Europe and Asia is not affected by the Suez canal, but the Panama canal will put every foot of coast line on the western shores of all the Americas at the mercy of European powers. It will put every foot of coast line on the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the Americas at the mercy of any Asiatic power, which they were not before.

"What it connects is the Americas. It puts the east and west coasts of the Americas into communication. It is essentially an American proposition. It is a proposition of the western hemisphere."

ORGANIZED LABOR ASKED TO FIGHT THIRD DEGREE

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 20.—An appeal to organized labor of the country has been sent out by officials of the American Federation of Labor to urge its influence to secure legislation forbidding the "third degree" to secure confessions from prisoners. A copy has been received by the Trades council in this city. The letter, which was signed by Samuel Gompers, describes the practice as having no warrant for its existence, "except the brute power of the barbarian and the tradition derived therefrom," and says that the practice should be stopped.

LABASTIDA IS FINED \$25; RAILWAY PORTER ARRESTED

Enrique Labastida, arrested by the police and first charged with theft under \$50, and later with vagrancy, was fined \$25 in police court Thursday afternoon. A bolt of cloth missed from the Popular store, caused Labastida's arrest.
Grant King, a Southwestern railway negro porter, has arrested Thursday night by the police on a charge of carrying a pistol. Will Martinez was arrested on a charge of carrying brass knuckles.

BIG STRIKE MADE IN ARIZONA MINE

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 20.—There has been a bonanza strike in the mammoth gold mine owned by Secretary of the territory Geo. U. Young. It looks like the biggest in the history of Arizona.

FORTY MINERS KILLED IN COLLIERY ACCIDENT

Berlin, Germany, Jan. 20.—Forty miners lost their lives in a fire in Casimir colliery, near Schemmle, Russian Poland, today. Three hundred and sixty others escaped.

TARAHUMARA INDIANS IN THE FIGHT

Seven Are Killed at Baquirichic—Two Battles Fought There With Rebels.

RURALE FORCE AT PARRAL INCREASED

Parral, Chihuahua, Jan. 20.—A body of 100 insurgents, composed mostly of Tarahumara Indians with Mexicans for leaders, took possession of the Indian village of Baquirichic, situated beyond Ballena a few miles. Tuesday morning they stationed themselves in the towers of the churches and houses. A few hours afterwards the federal cavalry arrived 84 strong and hostilities opened with a vim; the insurgents were well armed and commenced firing from their positions. It was returned by the cavalry and for three solid hours the battle raged. Finally the insurgents were seen to be making plans for a retreat, their ammunition seemed to be giving out. Capt. Caballero perceived their plan and rushed a small troop of men forward to intercept them but they were driven back and the insurgents made their escape, leaving 14 dead and two wounded and six horses. The federalists escaped a mortality and only two men were wounded. The report of this battle was given at the Jefatura in this city Thursday by jefe politico Rodolfo Valles.

50 Cavalry to Ballena.
Sixty cavalrymen left here Thursday for Ballena to reinforce the command of Capt. Caballero at that place. The government now has about 160 men in that section.

The Tarahumara Indians have started on the warpath and are strongly allied to the rebel cause, so it is said. The government's object in dispatching more troops to the scene is for the purpose of preventing further outbreaks from the tribe.

A Battle Sunday.
Tuesday's battle at Baquirichic followed fighting Sunday, in which the rebels were repulsed. In Sunday's battle seven rebels were killed and 10 wounded. The official reports state that not a member of the federal forces was killed or wounded. According to the official advice received in this city by jefe politico Valles, the government force consisted of 20 men, 15 rurales and 15 "particulares," while that of the rebels' band was composed of 50 Tarahumara Indians and 15 insurgents.

It is known that a large number of the Indians are listed with the rebels and the severe killed were members of the Tarahumara tribe. They are not very proficient in the art of using firearms.

One hundred troops were sent from here to Baquirichic to reinforce the federalists and maintain peace among the Indians.

More Rurales for Parral.
Jefe politico Valles has received instructions from the war department to augment his force of rurales for this district by 25 more. This will increase the number to 60—a fair fighting force as compared to 25 during the insurrection. Of course, while the insurrection was in progress the city officials had the assistance of a number of citizens, who shouldered guns and stationed themselves in the towers of the cathedral and other places of vantage.

The rurales are the best police men in service of the republic; they are not conscripted or compelled to serve, their stipend per diem is much more than the average soldier and just as soon as one quits, there is always another waiting to take his place. The rurales are easily the flower of the Mexican fighting strength.

Fight Near Villa Escobedo.
A small group of soldiers were fired upon near Villa Escobedo last Sunday and the soldiers immediately charged in the direction of the firing. The insurgents evidently did not expect the charge, for they became demoralized and started to flee. Three prisoners were captured and brought to this city. The balance of the band disappeared.

Rebel Leaders in Indian Country.
Guillermo Baca and Pedro T. Gomez, the rebel leaders, former residents of this city, are now in the Indian country among the Tarahumara tribe supposedly. It is said, to enlist the sympathy of the tribe to carry on the work of winning the fight for the rebels in the state of Chihuahua.

Some of the tribe are now with the rebels but their knowledge of the use of firearms is very limited; the official arm of the tribe is the ancient bow and arrow and very few have ever used modern firearms.
About 15 years ago there was a threatened uprising against the state government for some cause or other but this tribe, but a conflict was avoided.

(Continued on Page Three.)

SITUATION SERIOUSLY VIEWED

Foreigners in Mexico See in the Revolution a Very Grave Condition.

MOST OF ARMY IS NOW IN CHIHUAHUA

Mexico City, D. F., Jan. 20.—While it may not be reflected in the Mexican press, the general sentiment here in regard to the revolutionary trouble is quite tense. Men of all social standings, whether meeting on business or pleasure purposes, almost always fall into the now common topic of conversation—the revolution. While sometimes exaggerated—and short lived—reports do get around, with no permanent harm; on the other hand, the information from reliable travelers coming into the city from the various states of the republic is eagerly sought. The El Paso Herald is anxiously looking for and sometimes bought under quite a high premium.

The government officials give such appalling reports about the number of insurgents killed on the war path, that by this time—if they were truthful—over half the total population of the state of Chihuahua must have passed to a better life.

Mexico is facing a mighty serious proposition. Though it is certain the revolution, apparently, at least, is not yet well organized, it is also certain and the number of insurgents is increasing daily, new parties springing up every few days at different places. Tapia, a tannery owner, started in a place near Cuernavaca, Vera Cruz, with more than 20 men; two days later his force had increased to 60 men, and after another five days he had over 500 well armed and well mounted men.

The sympathy for the cause increases daily, even among foreign residents, mainly through the courtesy that all non-combatants have met with at the hands of the insurgents. It is thought here by serious persons who are able to pulsate the general feeling of Mexico all over the republic, that if the insurgents could get a fair amount of rifles and ammunition, the government would have but scant chances to come out with flying colors.

At this moment over one-fifth of the entire Mexican army is in the state of Chihuahua and it seems that insurgents in other regions can do whatever they please, notwithstanding the reports of all of them having been killed or overpowered. The federal government cannot, hardly, send to the northern states any larger amount of troops without very seriously imperiling the peace of many other states.

SOLDIERS ACTIVE AT CASAS GRANDES

Colonia Dublan, Chihuahua, Mexico, Jan. 20.—Everything is quiet here, but soldiers are going to and coming from Casas Grandes almost daily. There are also many rebels in the vicinity, and the opinion here is that the fight at Casas Grandes cannot long be delayed. Some of the Casas Grandes soldiers went to the defense both of Galeana and of El Jacale.
"Don Jacobo," manager of the Terrazas ranch, who was kidnapped and redeemed for \$2000, telegraphed Don Luliz, the governor, asking what to do, according to a letter received here. The governor answered that the same thing was going on in other states and that Jacobo would have to do for himself.

Carrying three rifles each, and mounted on Terrazas horses, 44 insurgents passed Pacheco, 32 similarly armed and mounted, passed Colliado, Juarez, and 40 more of the same passed Colonia Dublan. All were going south.

A peculiar incident is described when three of the prisoners, now in the jail at Casas Grandes, were captured: "At Stoll's pasture there were 10 or 12 soldiers and some Santiago cowboys, who captured three rebels. The last prisoner jumped in a well, which was about as deep as the tall. He had 100 rounds and a 30-30 rifle, but he only shot a few times and did not hit anybody. The wooden work on the well was completely riddled by his bullets and finally the insurgents threw his rifle out of the well and surrendered."

MEXICANS ARE MAKING TERRIBLE ON TEXAS BORDER

Alpine, Tex., Jan. 20.—Mexicans are beginning to give trouble along the river, pretending to be revolutionists.

LABOR LEADERS MAY SPLIT THE FEDERATION

The United Mine Workers Threaten to Leave American Federation.

WANT CHARTER FOR WESTERN FEDERATION

Columbus, O., Jan. 20.—The annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America today adopted a resolution protesting against the action of the American Federation of Labor in refusing to grant a charter of affiliation to the Western Federation of Miners with all rights and privileges now enjoyed by the United Mine Workers and threatening to withdraw from the American Federation and form a close alliance with the Western Miners.

The delegates are determined that the American Federation of Labor shall grant a charter to the Western Federation of Miners. The American Federation is said to favor granting the charter but wishes to restrict the power of the Western Federation so it will not have jurisdiction over engineers and others who work in the mines.

The United Mine Workers agree to withdraw from the American Federation if the latter does not admit the Western Federation of Miners without the restriction.

Withdrawal would mean the merging of the United Mine Workers with the Western Federation of Miners, a move much desired by many members and officers of the United Mine Workers.

COLQUITT SUBMITS HIS COMMISSIONERS

House Passes Early Closing Law for Saloons; Then Recesses.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 20.—Governor Colquitt at noon today sent to the senate for confirmation the names of Ben E. Cabell, M. T. Tittle and R. H. Brahan as the new penitentiary commissioners. It is believed they will be accepted promptly. The commissioners will go to Huntsville as soon as confirmed.

The house during a brief session this morning passed to engrossment the "early closing law" and adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow in order to give the senate an opportunity to consider bills referred to them.

Among a score of bills offered today was one providing a penalty for selling cigarettes, cigar papers or tobacco to minors, prohibiting automobiles racing on circular tracks, and one establishing a state normal at Abilene.

A resolution was passed demanding that congress pass the Scott bill prohibiting gambling in cotton futures by cotton exchanges or clubs of traders.

The anti-attempted to destroy the force of the early closing law by amendments, but they were all lost. The pros are now in control of the senate, having overridden the anti-senate yesterday and upset the rules.

Senate Fight.
The fight on the adoption of the rules with amendments offered by the pro majority continued in the senate this morning and every new rule proposed was carried, after which the senate recessed until 1 o'clock.

Kaufman, of Galveston, offered a joker amendment providing that a majority in the senate insist upon conducting business in an unparliamentary manner, they shall be held in contempt of the senate and state rangers shall be called upon to eject them. Kaufman tried to withdraw his amendment, but the majority refused and compelled a vote to get the amendment recorded, and then the amendment was defeated.

A dozen bills were offered in the senate today, the most important prohibiting automobile racing at a speed exceeding 30 miles an hour.

CONSTITUTION WILL CARRY ON SATURDAY

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 20.—The election on the adoption of New Mexico's constitution will take place tomorrow. While there is organized opposition, friends of the measure are sprucing up no effort to have it passed.

PAUL MORTON, FORMER HEAD OF THE NAVY, DROPS DEAD IN NEW YORK



PAUL MORTON
FORMER HEAD OF THE NAVY

Noted Railroad Man and Financier Passes Away Without Warning.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The business and financial world in general and life insurance circles in particular, were slow recovering today from the shock caused by the sudden death last night of Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance society, secretary of the navy in Roosevelt's cabinet, and former general manager of the Santa Fe railroad.

Mr. Morton died of cerebral hemorrhage in the Seymour hotel last night. He was stricken in a hallway of the hotel and died an hour later without regaining consciousness.

His wife and his elder brother, Joy, arrived a few minutes after his death, having been summoned by telephone. Mr. Morton himself had no idea that his life was in danger, but his family, his physicians and a few close friends knew that his condition was precarious. Joy Morton, after he left the room where the body lay, gave a full account of his brother's ill health and sudden death.

Learned of Illness in December.
"About the first of last December the Equitable got out what it called a Christmas policy and, when every thing was in readiness it was suggested that it would be fitting to make out the first policy in the name of the president of the company. Paul was examined, and Dr. Wells, the chief examiner of the company, rejected him."

"Of course, it was a shock, but Paul never dreamed how serious was his case. It alarmed the family, however, and we had him go to Chicago to be examined. That, I think, was about December 5."

"Paul laughed at us. 'They're only trying to scare me,' he said. Of course Dr. Billings did not tell Paul but he did tell me. 'Your brother's blood pressure is too high. He has auto-intoxication, and then he explained auto-intoxication is a condition in which the body does not rid itself of the toxins it secretes and so poisons itself. In addition he diagnosed cerebral thrombosis. My father died of precisely similar diseases April 27, 1902.'"

His Career.
Paul Morton was born in Detroit, Mich., May 23, 1857. Most of his early life was spent at Arbor Lodge, Nebraska City, at the home of his father, J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture during the second Cleveland administration.

In 1872 Mr. Morton entered the Omaha office of the Burlington and Missouri River railroad as a clerk in the land office. When he left the Burlington in 1890 he was general freight and passenger agent of the system.

After six years' connection with the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, and its subsidiary corporations, he became vice president and general manager of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe railway. This position he held until 1904 when he was appointed secretary of the navy by president Roosevelt. He was made president of the Equitable Life Assurance society in 1905.

Mr. Morton married Charlotte Goodrich, of Chicago, in 1880. Unlike his father, J. Sterling Morton, who was secretary of agriculture under president Cleveland from 1893 until 1897, Paul Morton during his administration in the navy department declined to participate in purely political affairs. He gave all his time to the affairs of the navy and he summed up the problems of the navy in three words:

"Construction, instruction and destruction."

He was a believer in the biggest ship with the strongest armament.

JEW WAS FIRST TO LAND IN AMERICA

Jews Also Provide Money and Charts for the Voyage of Columbus.

THE JEW'S PART AS A CITIZEN

A Jew was the first man to set foot on American soil; he was interpreter for Christopher Columbus and was sent ashore first to meet the natives. Two Jews furnished the money with which Christopher Columbus fitted out his ships, one giving \$18,000 and the other about \$7000.

Jews invented the astronomical instruments and charts by which Columbus sailed to America. A Jew came to the aid of the American congress when funds for the conduct of the revolution had run short, and gave \$650,000.

A Jew was the legal adviser of Jefferson Davis during the civil war and was called "the brains of the south," and was afterward hailed as "the greatest lawyer of England."

A Jew paid half the cost of building the Bunker Hill monument. Jews served on the staffs of Washington and Lafayette in the revolutionary army and nearly 200 of them fought in the war of the colonies.

One out of every four citizens of New York is a Jew and one out of every 10 burials in New York is in the potter's field, but never a Jew goes there.

Jews served with distinction as officers of the army in the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the civil war and the Spanish-American war. Only 26 Jews were given attention at New York's "poorhouse" last year.

A Jew rose to the highest rank in the American navy just prior to the civil war and succeeded in having corporal punishment abolished in the navy.

Fourteen Jew families in one settlement in New York, sent 32 soldiers into the Spanish-American war—"this beats the Irish."

Nine Jews went to their death on the battleship Maine. A Jew was the first man to enlist for the Spanish-American war.

Over 50 percent of the graduates of the New York high school are Jews. A Jew was the first American soldier killed in the assault on Manila.

Seventy-one percent of the students of Columbia college are Jews. Samuel Gompers, leader of the biggest body of laboring men in the world, is an English Jew. He succeeded in establishing Labor Day as the engineers' festival and brought about the eight hour day.

There are less than 350 millionaires Jews in the United States and if all the money of all the Jews was put together, there would not be enough to enable any one of them to sit in a poker game. Therefore, the proverb "Rich as a Jew" is a misnomer. Next to the Irish, the Jews are poorer than any race in the world.

The Jew was never known to have made a fortune in tearing down; he is a merchant and makes his money in trading, in building up, and never amasses fortune like Gentiles; but he seldom loses his money and spends it until he gets it, hence all Jews as soon as they get a chance to earn, soon have something.

Wherever you find a town where the Jews are in business, that town is on the boom, where there are no Jews it is on the bum. Dun's and Bradstreet's prove this.

These are some of the points brought out Thursday night by Dr. Madison C. Peters in his lecture at Temple Mt. Sinai. There was a large audience of Jews and Gentiles present and it was the treat of the season. It cannot be recalled when El Paso has had such a splendid lecture. Dr. Peters is a brilliant orator, a natural wit and above all a student and scholar. He was applauded frequently and heartily by the entire audience and there was not one of his listeners who did not think his hour and a half discourse was all too short.

He treated intellectually and his wit and humor made it enjoyable as an entertainment. Every El Pasoan who missed the lecture missed a treat.

Facts about the Jews, the most enlightened men of the race do not know were brought out, and others, generally obscure were elucidated by this Christian minister, who for 13 years has been studying Judaism and its history and preaching the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God and who believes it is as creditable to be able to boast that "my ancestor, Moses signed the ten commandments," as it is to say that "my ancestor signed the declaration of independence."

Comparing Jews and Christians. Instead of reviling the Jew, he said Christians should thank him for giving them the commandments "thou shalt not lie" and "thou shalt not steal," and that Christians should remember that if it was unfair to condemn the Christ-

El Paso and The Herald Eclipse Anything In Texas

Palestine, Texas, Jan. 16.

Editor El Paso Herald:
I received today The Herald's Annual. I am amazed at El Paso's wonderful growth since I was out there last, only a short year and a half ago.

The Houston Chronicle's "house cleaning number" not long since was as tame as a schoolboy's first composition in comparison, and Houston's scenery looks like a collection of frog ponds and yellow fever mosquitoes compared with El Paso's beautiful mountain scenery, its clean, white streets and the unsurpassed irrigated farm lands. It will be first instead of fifth when the next census is taken. It is already first along the building line, and other Texas cities' buildings will soon sink into insignificance.

Yours very truly,

H. W. Crozier.

Back To The Ashcan For Hobbled Hair; Rats Are Detrop In New Empire Craze

Fashion Resumes A Near Approach To The Safe and Sane In Woman's Attire

THE Pied Piper of fashion is playing with his pipe, and it is to the mountains with the rats in millady's hair. The tip is from Paris (France, not Texas) and whither the finger of fashion points, every mother's daughter must dance to the tune.

Empire is to be the thing this spring, and the styles of old Versailles are to be the pattern for all things feminine. The prevailing color will be verté empire. The hats are to be empire and the empire gown will again reign supreme in all of its tightness. There will be neither trains nor trimmings, but there will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth for the gowns, for the hats and for the empire gown traffic squads on the downtown corners will have their troubles every time a devotee of the spring styles starts across the street the going will be that slow.

Starts at Monte Carlo. Modistes in Paris have been studying the famous paintings in the Louvre for long of doing the hair to be relegated to the ash can. No longer will the fair lady look like she were a load of badly stacked timothy hay on her head. Neither will she puff out behind the ears like a pouter pigeon.

This Is Not By Ellis Wheeler, Wilcox Nor Doty Dix But By Norman M. Walker.

EFFORTS AT SUICIDE TRIES REVOLVER AND A KNIFE BY EL PASOAN FAIL

Leave it to an El Pasoan to invent an innovation tending to suicide. The innovation, like some patents, didn't work. Here's the latest:
Wrapping a .32 caliber cartridge with paper until it fitted snugly in the chamber of a .44 caliber revolver, and then exploding the cartridge in the revolver, was the theory that was given a tryout early Friday morning by Bruno Daniels, who lives in East El Paso, near Washington park.

The cartridge was exploded, but lack of force behind it caused the man to sustain only a bruised spot on his chest over his heart, and some powder burns.

Following the attempt, Daniels secured a knife and, after attempting to sever the large artery in his left arm, pricked himself in the abdomen, causing a number of small wounds.

He was brought to the police station in the patrol wagon and, after being treated by Dr. A. H. Butler, assistant city health officer, he was removed to Hotel Dieu. He will recover.

The man is said to own a small tract of land down the valley. He is also said to be a brew master and a cigar maker. He is about 40 years old.